



8th Marine Corps Rifle Squad

A CENTURY OF COMPETITION

BY SGT. DARYL G. SANFORD, USMC

USMC photos courtesy Col. Dave Willis (Ret.)

"Sgt. Doyle, your first shot for record is a five," was the call of the scorekeeper during late morning hours at the 1923 National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Oh. Sgt. Edgar J. Doyle settled into position for what would be a long Swiss Match: the 500-yard, slow-fire match that allowed the shooter to fire at a 16-inch, circular bullseye until he fell out of the black.

For more than two hours, the Marine sergeant fired his trusty Springfield '03 rifle. After each shot, he dug into the chamber of his bolt-action rifle to carefully remove the spent cartridge and lay it along side the previous one. Shot after shot, his rounds impacted in the black. Soon, the line of brass seemed to stretch on forever, and he was running out of rounds. His pace seemed to huckle after his 149th shot, where it just grazed the black. But he endured.

After looking through the spotting scope to check his 200th shot, he turned to his team captain. "Should I continue?" he asked. "Do as you please about it," was the response. Deciding he had enough, the Marine packed up his gear, and backed off the firing line. To this day, his record for the most continuous rounds in the black bulls-eye remains unbroken.



ational Matches - Camp Perry - Ohio

EXCELLENCE

As this issue goes to press, the current Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Teams will be on the firing line at Camp Perry. This year marks a new century in Marine shooting history, as they celebrate 100 years of marksmanship competition. Their presence at the matches is both awe-inspiring and intimidating to the other military and civilian teams participating. The Marines, of course, have earned that place on the pedestal after years of competition and setting records. But, the Marines weren't always the force to be reckoned with on the firing line.

The Corps established its competitive shooting program at the dawn of the last century. Brigadier General Commandant Charles Heywood had a desire to enter a team of Marines at the New Jersey State Rifle Association Matches at Sea Girt, NJ, but due to world-wide commitments, he was unable to form the team. By 1901, the international situation became sufficiently stable to allow the Marines,

Marine Corps Shooting Teams Celebrate 100th Anniversary

(the Corps' enlisted strength at the time was 5,500) to return from world-wide deployments and expeditionary duty at Guam, the Philippines, Cuba and China, and assemble a team.

Heywood appointed Maj. Charles H. Lauchheimer to the position of Inspector of Target Practice, and assembled a team at the newly-constructed rifle range at Annapolis, MD.

Although not a competitive shooter himself, Lauchheimer became obsessed with the same desire to have the Corps associated with competitive marksmanship. He had two reasons for the program.

First, the Corps' weak marksmanship requalification scores indicated changes were sorely needed in the training program. Current marksmanship instruction at the time considered the rifle more of a defensive tool, rather than something used to engage targets at long range. Lauchheimer wanted to develop the skills of those Marines who understood the fundamentals of marksmanship and, in turn, have them pass on that knowledge to other Marines.

Another benefit to raising a national-level team was recruiting. Lauchheimer thought that Marines involved in competitive shooting program would provide positive publicity and improve recruiting efforts.

THE FIRST TEAM

The Corps' first shooting team assembled at the rifle range in Annapolis on Jul. 20, 1901. Its members came from posts and stations along the eastern seaboard. Soon, the Marines were firing their M1896 Krag rifles at 200, 300 and 600 yards. Despite the team's lack of competitive experience, the organizers began by cutting the "impossible" Marines from the team. The majority of those who remained were mature men, with years of experience. One exception was a young, clean-shaven Marine who, unlike his counterparts, didn't sport a



Ready on the left, First Lt. James H. Liberator gives the signal to the firing line chief that all is ready on his section of the line. These Marines were from a special detachment drawn to support the shooters at the 1956 national matches.

wide, thick mustache. His name was 2nd Lt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr.

Holcomb had entered the Marine Corps the previous year and aside from a little shotgun action, he had no experience with competitive shooting. During his first year in the Corps, his assignment in Newport, RI, brought him under the expert tutelage of Sgt. Joseph Barkley, who held the highest marksmanship classification: sharpshooter. Both were ordered to Annapolis to try out for the team and both were selected. Several other well-respected marksmen were also on the team, including the senior sergeant major in the Marine Corps, Sgt./Maj. Thomas E. Hayes, who served as the primary instructor, and Pvt. James Markey.

SEA GIRT, NEW JERSEY, 1901

The fledgling team practiced barely a month before they made their first trip to the matches at Sea Girt. On August 22, 1901, the Marines arrived at the range,

set up their tents and realized they were in over their heads. The Marines quickly dropped what they thought they knew about marksmanship when they saw the skillfully functioning state teams.

Because no one on the Marine team had ever competed before, many of the rudimentary skills had to be learned at Sea Girt. State National Guard teams had to show the Marines the proper way to prepare and use the sling and to adapt to the "creep," or inconsistency, of their Krag triggers. When it was found that the Marines had only the inaccurate, two-year-old government-issued ammunition, the Guardsmen gave them some of their carefully produced handloads.

Even with all this assistance, the Marines didn't place well at the competition. The Hilton Match, the only one the team entered, called for a 12-man team to fire seven rounds slow fire at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Although they did well at the short ranges, the combination of pressure and the change in ammunition caused them to shoot a lower score at the 600 than they did in practice.

FIRST VICTORY

It wasn't until 10 years later that the Marine Corps team had a chance for their first team victory. They had won several individual challenges—Holcomb

In 1923, Sgt. Edgar J. Doyle set the Swiss Match record of 200 shots from 500 yards into the bullseye.



finished two points ahead of the nearest competitor in the Palma Match in 1902, shooting a 194 out of a possible 225. But by 1911, the marksmen were hungry for the team trophy.

The Marine rifle team had become like a well-oiled machine. To stimulate more interest in competition shooting, then-Brig. Gen. Commandant George F. Elliot established the Distinguished Marksman program in 1908. The program is much like it is today, with the exception of the medals. Then, the top 10 percent of the shooters received "leg" medals, and three were required to earn the distinguished marksman badge. Today, the value of the medal, from gold, silver and bronze, diminishes, and it could take from three to six medals to ring up 30 points in order to receive the honor.

Because the first Marines were classified distinguished retroactively, it is difficult to state who was the first. Four Marines had earned enough medals to wear the badge by 1905: John McP. Ketcham, Henry Baptist, Ollie N. Schriver and James Markey.

The coach for the 1911 team was Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, who had been shooting since he received his first rifle, a .22-caliber, at the age of nine. While at Camp Peery, McDougal began to add a few strange customs to the team's practices. First, McDougal believed that

Captain Douglas C. McDougal lead the 1911 team to victory with "strange practices."

starting with a cold rifle would hinder the Marine's chances. After searching the grounds, the team found an old cistern, into which they fired several rounds before each match. A second routine would be to place a cork in the breach of the rifle and pour ammonia into the barrel, cap the muzzle and shake the solvent back and fourth. Five minutes later, the Marines would pour out the ammonia, which had turned green from the copper foulings.

In 1939, the Marine Corps Herrick Trophy Team set a new record score of 800 out of a possible 800 from the 1,000-yard line. Each Marine fired 20 shots with iron sights into the black and racked up a total of 123 shots in the V-ring.

But, those strange practices seemed to work. At the end of the first day's firing, the Marine team was in fourth place and 23 points behind the Army's Infantry team. The second day of the match, the competitors entered the skirmish, knowing their scores would be kept secret until each of the 42 teams had finished firing. Finally, as the scorer wrote the letters "U" and "S" on the board the crowd knew that a regular service team had won. During the suspenseful moment, all eyes were on the board to see if the next letter would be an "N" or



"M." As the scorer wrote out the "M," the Marines began to cheer. The Marines had broken a record when they won the event, firing the highest skirmish (1085/1200) ever recorded. Winning the 1911 match was just the first

of many. The Marines continued until they were forced to temporarily set aside their competitive shooting for the First World War.

The effectiveness of the Marine Corps Marksmanship program was put to the test at the onset of World War I. The question on the minds of the competitors was whether the competition training in peacetime would pay off in combat. Annual qualification scores were steadily increasing, but that could be due to the marksmanship instructors standing directly behind them, coaching them into the black. It would be different firing at a living, moving, enemy soldier.

The Marines soon proved that the new marksmanship program worked. Foreign officers were amazed that Marines were taking time in the heat of battles in France to change their sights. It proved how deeply ingrained the instructions of their rifle coaches were.

PISTOL COMPETITION

The Marines returned to competition in 1918 and proved they hadn't skipped a beat. The year 1920 proved bittersweet for the team. Both the Army's Infantry and

Continued on page 46.



Continued from page 23.

Navy teams edged out the Marines for the first two places, but they vindicated themselves by sweeping the pistol matches.

The leader of the matches was 1st/Sgt. John M. Thomas, a former cavalryman and expert with the .45-caliber pistol. He won the National Individual Pistol Match with a score of 279 out of 300. But more significant was the fact he competed against the more accurate .22 pistols, as the rules didn't specify the type of pistol to be used in the match.

Just behind Thomas was 2nd/Lt. William J. Whaling, who won his first pistol match in 1919. Whaling, Thomas and three other seasoned pistol shooters swept the pistol competition—including scoring 1530 points in the team match—60 points above the next team. Thomas' 286 and Whaling's 282 led the way for the Marine team. That year, Thomas and Whaling would also receive the honor of receiving the first Distinguished Pistol Shot awards.

RECORD AFTER RECORD

Year after year, the Marines consistently raised the bar at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches. In 1921, competitors saw the Marine team break three records in one day, a feat that had been unheard of. It was also the year that Whaling received his third rifle medal and became

the first Marine to become distinguished with both firearms. Two years later, Doyle would set another record with the longest string of consecutive bullseyes. In 1939, the



Triple-distinguished shooter Capt. Bill McMillan stands ready to win again.

Marine team shooting the Herrick match focused on beating the previous year's winning score of 797 (122V). In the Herrick match, an eight-man team was allowed to fire the 20 rounds each at 1,000 yards with any rifle that had iron sights. The first shooting teams of

the Cavalry and Infantry failed to keep all shots in the black, but the Marines did. The final Marine pair felt the pressure as they approached on the firing line. Although stressed with every shot, the final two kept them in the black, becoming the first, and only, team to score a perfect 800/800. In addition, they hit 123 of their shots in the smaller V-ring.

On Sept. 2, 1958, Technical Sergeant Michael Petroforte wrote his own page in shooting history. Already a distinguished marksman, Petroforte scored a perfect 250/250 in the National Trophy Individual Rifle Match at Camp Perry.

Known for his international shooting talents including a Gold Medal for Rapid Fire at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, triple-distinguished Capt. William W. McMillan won five Lauchheimer Medals. At one time

or another, McMillan held 10 pistol records, and went after the grand aggregate score. The score of 2644, which was set in 1950, would soon fall. McMillan beat that record in 1957 by one point, only to beat it again a month later by three more. Still not content with that score, McMillan shot a 2652 two months later in the three-day South Pacific Regional Championships.

MORE TO COME

During its first 100 years, the Marine Corps Competitive Marksmanship program has received many accolades. From a rocky beginning in 1901, evolved—in the short span of 10 years—a winning team. After that initial victory, the Marines have maintained an almost heroic reputation with their rifles and pistols. Regrettably, not every Marine is an excellent team shot or has the potential to be a national champion. But the majority of Marines are capable combat marksmen. In today's matches, one out of every 10 Marines continues to the next level of competition. What happens to that other 90 percent? They return to their units with advanced knowledge of marksmanship principles, which they can pass on to their fellow Marines. In this way, the national champions of today continue to affect every Marine, from the rifleman training in the hills of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, to those afloat off the coast of Australia with a Marine Expeditionary Unit and even the Marine recruit handling an M16A2 service rifle for the very first time at Parris Island, SC, or San Diego, CA. (C)



U.S. MARINES

10/10/2006 12:00 FAX

The 43rd Western Wildcat Smallbore Rifle Match

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OF AMERICA

SHOOTING SPORTS

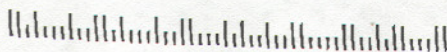
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Century USMC

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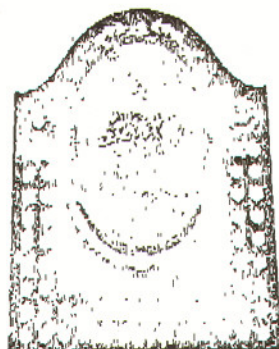
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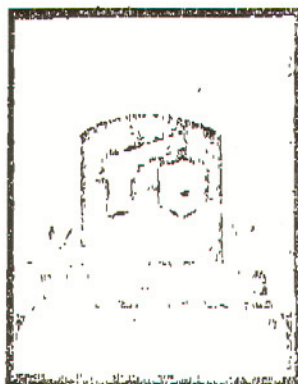
Marine Corps Shooting Awards

This year may well be the "Year of the Slingshot," when some novice marksman topples the Goliaths of the Marine Corps' shooting scene and takes home the gold.

Story by Tom Bartlett
Official USMC Photos



(ABOVE) The Lauchheimer Trophy symbolizes the "best shot in the Marine Corps" and a replica is given to the Marine who shoots highest with the rifle and pistol. (BELOW) The Edson Trophy is awarded following the East Coast Pistol Matches.



EDSON TROPHY



It is it—1984, "The Year of the Slingshot."

Recalling history, David was comparable to a snuffy grunt. He was a boot, untried and untested. A kid armed with a slingshot.

Goliath, on the other hand, was a lifer—a veteran. He was combat tested and hardened.

But David, although he might have been scared, wasn't cowardly. He would have been a good Marine. He stood his ground, although Goliath was bigger and more battle savvy.

You know the rest. David let loose his best shot, and Goliath was shipped home in a body bag.

That's kind of carrying 1984 to the extremes, but this *could* be the year for David all over again. Marine Corps rifle shooters, those wearing the jazzy jackets with the shooting patches all over them, and carrying the one-lensed binocular and movie producer chairs, have had their way for some time. Sure. They've been moving up to the firing line with their match conditioned M-14s, and they've been punching numerous holes in the black.

"Newbies" who haven't been around shooting except for their once-a-year requalification firing haven't dared to challenge the senior Marines with the M-14s and jazzy shooting jackets. Many of the new guys have never even *seen* an M-14, much less fired one.

But 1984 is a new year, and it may well be the "Year of the Slingshot," when some novice shooter topples the Goliaths of the Marine Corps' shooting scene and takes home the gold.

You see, this year, *ALL* Marines will be firing a comparatively "new" rifle. That's right. The rifle used in division competition will be the M-16A2.

So there it is. Both the "Davids" and the "Goliaths" of the Marine Corps shooting world will be facing similar difficulties. They will share the same problems as to windage, elevation and trigger squeeze. They will all be firing unfamiliar weapons. They will all be on the same level.

But the Marine Corps' "Goliaths" will still have a lot going for them. They have borne the tremors and tribulations of marksmanship competition; they know how to pace themselves; how to eat and sleep properly prior to the match. They know how to exercise and calm themselves down.

"David," on the other hand, will have to learn by asking "Goliath" to share his knowledge (which most do quite willingly) or by suffering it out alone, cold turkey.

novice Marine Corps rifle shooter, offers a great opportunity. Who knows, maybe a "David" or two will earn some gold and take a giant step toward "Distinguished" and maybe even earn himself one of those jazzy shooting jackets, one-lensed binocular and a movie producer's chair!

Although the Marine Corps is in a constant state of flux, there are some crusty Marine veterans who still think of shooters as "skaters." They consider marksmanship to be a sport, and they look upon participants as "jocks."

When an announcement is made that a division match is to be held locally, some unit commanders are hesitant, or reluctant, to permit their members to participate in competition. No unit commander wants to "lose" a good Marine. The "shooting season" may be from two weeks to six months long, depending on the skill of the shooter.

From March 26th to the 30th, the Far East Division Match will be held. That's on Okinawa. From April 2-6, the Pacific Division Match is held at the Puuloa Rifle Range, Hawaii. The Western Division Match (Camp Pendleton, Calif.) is conducted from April 9-13. The Eastern Division (Camp Lejeune, N.C.) Match is held April 16-20.

During these division matches, the M16A2 rifle will be used by all rifle competitors.

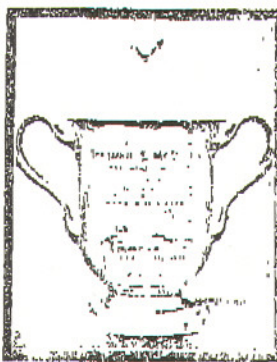
The Marine Corps Matches will be held May 14-18 at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and during these matches the M-14 will be used.

Completion of the Marine Corps Match does not necessarily end the shooting season for the more proficient rifle and pistol marksmen. There is also the Camp Perry Matches (Ohio) and a possibility of securing a berth on the United States Olympic Team for competition at Los Angeles, Calif.

"The Marine Corps' Competition in Arms Program is explained in Marine Corps Bulletin 3591," said CWO-4 Gregory Connor. In addition to serving as a Marine Corps Range Officer (9925 MOS), he is also Officer in Charge of the Marine Corps Rifle Team. He holds the rifle record for an individual participating in the Pacific Division Match, which he set in 1976. The gunner fired a 592-43V.

"The bulletin directs that all large units, such as divisions, air wings or recruit depots, including large Reserve units, will provide shooters for the various division matches."

Representatives of the Marksmanship Training Unit provide a week-long class on marksmanship instruction to all par-



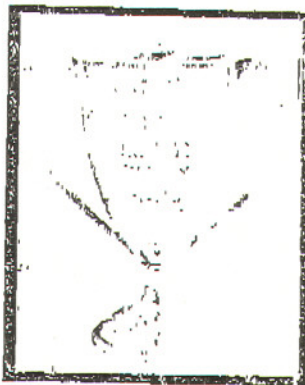
McDOUGAL TROPHY

ticipants prior to the division matches. (See story, "Marksmanship Training Unit," in this issue).

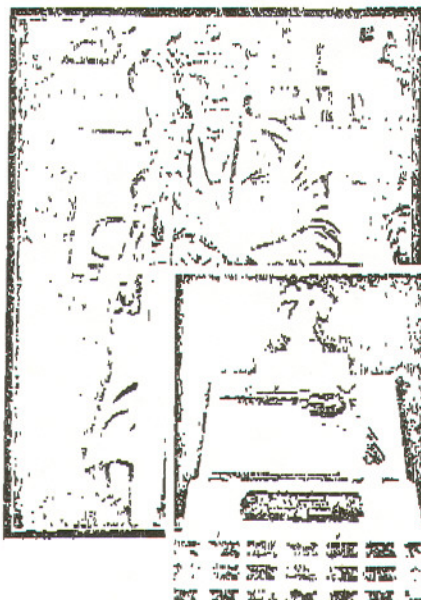
"Our Marines provide four days of instruction, and then there's a week of practice while all shooters qualify with either the rifle, pistol or both. Competitors learn to coach during this instruction and many receive the 8531 Marksmanship Instructor's MOS as a secondary," Connor continued.

Prior to the selection of shooters named to compete in the various division matches, intramural competitions are held as tryouts for various teams which will represent their squadron, air group, division, post or station.

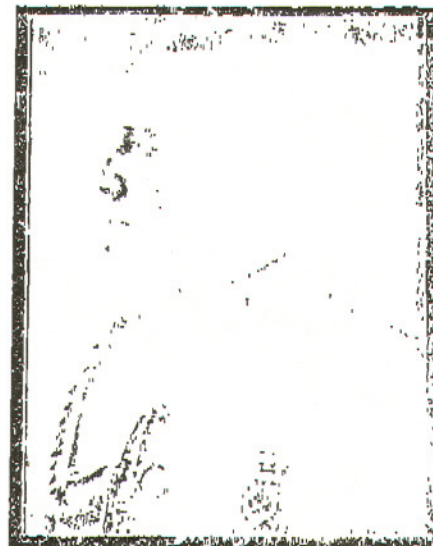
There are no "losers" in division match competition. Shooters learn and become more proficient. One-sixth of the top 10 percent of non-distinguished competitors receive gold medals; one-third of that ten percent receive a silver medal, and the remaining top shooters receive a bronze medal. Those medals have a point value toward Distinguished. It takes a total of 30 points to become Distinguished; a gold medal is worth 10 points; silver is worth eight and bronze has a value of six.

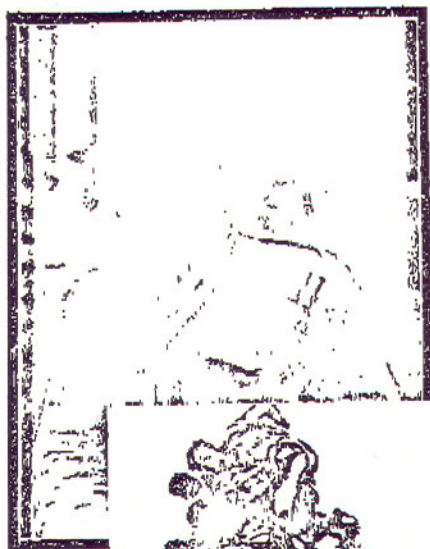


WIRGMAN TROPHY



HOLCOMB TROPHY

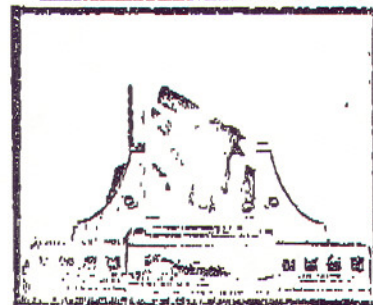




LLOYD TROPHY



SMITH TROPHY



SHIVELY TROPHY

The original Lloyd and Shively Trophies have disappeared. Duplicates are now awarded. Anyone with information concerning the originals is asked to contact the Marksmanship Training Unit at Quantico or Leatherneck magazine.

SHOOTING AWARDS (cont.)

Winners of the various division matches with rifle and pistol receive the Secretary of the Navy Trophy (a Remington 720 rifle). Winners also participate in the Marine Corps Match.

There are many awards offered to the Corps' top rifle and pistol shooters, but the most prestigious of all, symbolic of the "best shot in the Marine Corps," is the Lauchheimer Trophy. This huge bronze trophy is awarded to the competitor who attains highest aggregate (combined) score of the Marine Corps Rifle Match and the Marine Corps Pistol Match. The winner takes home a gold medal miniature of the trophy. The second place shooter is presented a silver, and the third place finisher receives a bronze.

The Lauchheimer Trophy was presented to the Marine Corps by the family of the late Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, Brigadier General Charles H. Lauchheimer, who captained the first Marine team to enter rifle competition. Capt W. W. McMillan holds the record in Lauchheimer competition with an aggregate of 1169 set in 1959.

The McDougal Trophy, symbolic of the best rifle shot in the Corps, is awarded to the highest scoring competitor in the annual Marine Corps rifle competition. The large silver trophy has the winner's name inscribed on it, and a gold badge is awarded.

The trophy was originated and placed in competition in 1947 by the family and friends of the late LtCol David S. McDougal, who won both the Distinguished Marksman and Distinguished Pistol badges and established an outstanding record in rifle and pistol competition before being killed in action on Okinawa during World War II. The record-holding McDougal Trophy shooter is Cpl J. L. Gracey, who shot a 597x56V in 1966.

CWO-3 F. A. Higginson set the Walsh Trophy record in 1977 with a 586x24X. The Walsh Trophy symbolizes the best pistol shot in the Corps.

The tall, silver trophy has the winner's name inscribed on it, and a gold badge is awarded. The trophy is named in honor of Col Walter R. Walsh, who was the first Marine to become "Triple Distinguished" by winning the Distinguished Rifleman, Distinguished Pistol Shot and the International Distinguished Badge for his performance with U.S. teams in International Competition.

At the conclusion of the Marine Corps Pistol Match, both riflemen and pistol shooters compete in the inter-division matches. These are two separate matches. The rifle competition is a six-man

event, with the squad representing the best six shots in that particular division. The pistol match has four-man teams. Both events require firing the respective Marine Corps competition course once.

The Inter-Division Rifle Team Trophy was won in 1966 by the Western Division's Gold Team with a score of 1781, with 163 V's.

The Inter-Division Pistol Team Trophy was won in 1978 by the Eastern Division team with an 1137-39X.

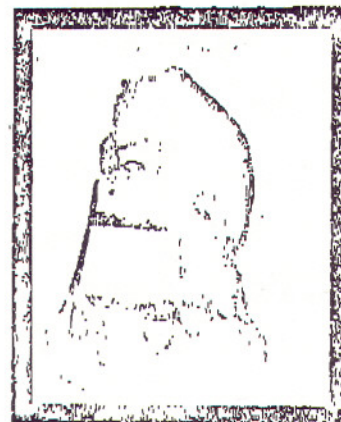
The Fleet Marine Force Combat Infantry Trophy record was set in 1983 by the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., team with a score of 1119. This trophy is awarded to the winning team of the Fleet Marine Force Combat Infantry Match.

The match is based on the Infantry Trophy Match, which has been fired in the National Matches since before World War II, and was fired in the Marine Corps Matches from 1960 to 1967. The match was suspended due to the war in Vietnam and was not reinstituted until 1977. The team consists of six shooting members plus a team captain and team coach, and simulates a rifle squad employing rapid fire in a combat situation.

Each division has its rifle and pistol team matches that are fired after the individual matches. Each match has a trophy which is retained in the office of the commander of the winning team until the following year. Each firing member and coach of the winning team receives a gold medal.

A division rifle team match is a four-man team event with the service rifle. Eligible competitors fire once over the Marine Corps Match course.

Posts with a complement of less than 600 compete for a separate award as part of the "Small Post Rifle Team Matches."



SAN DIEGO TROPHY

The division pistol team match is a four-man team event, firing the service pistol. Competitors fire once over the national match course. There are no small unit awards in pistol team competition.

Competitors in the Eastern Division Matches try to win individual honors. CWO-3 R. G. Green holds the rifle record, set in 1973, with a 597-46V. Capt W. W. McMillan set the pistol record in 1961 with a 583-20X score.

The Elliott Trophy is the oldest award in Marine Corps competition. The silver loving cup was purchased by the officer members of the 1909 and 1910 Marine Corps Rifle Team. The trophy is named for George F. Elliott, an advocate of Marine Corps marksmanship, who served as Commandant of the Corps from 1903 to 1910. The Second Marine Division holds the Eastern Division Record which was set in 1965: 1185-105V.

The Wirgman Trophy, named after LtCol Harold F. Wirgman, was placed in competition in 1926 for East Coast units with complements under 300. Today, the strength of the unit must be less than 600. The Marine Air Detachment, Memphis, Tenn., holds the record, set in 1964: 1163-80V.

The Edson Trophy Match, named in honor of Gen Merritt A. Edson, was established in 1953, and is fired between posts participating in the Eastern Division Matches. Edson, former leader of the famous Edson Raiders, was a firing member of the winning Marine Corps National Trophy Rifle Team. He was a distinguished rifle shooter.

At the time of his death, Edson was serving as Executive Director of the National Rifle Association.

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., team won the Edson Trophy Match in 1966 and established the record: 1145-32X.

Record holders in individual competition in the Western Division Matches are, with the rifle, WO E.D. Duncan, 596-52V, and with the pistol, who else but Olympic Gold Medalist Capt W. W. McMillan, 584-22X.

A San Diego Team Trophy is awarded to the winning major West Coast post. The trophy, consisting of a bronze California bear atop a redwood base, was presented by civic organizations of San Diego to the Marine Corps Team rifle record holders, with a 1182-97V set in 1965, represent Force Troops, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

The Whurton Trophy was presented to the Corps in 1918 by Mrs. Sara Whurton Howard, great granddaughter of an early Marine Corps Commandant, LtCol Franklin Whurton. The award is presented to the company having the best qualification record with small arms on

the West Coast. The record is held by the Marine Corps Base team, Twentynine Palms, Calif. Its members fired an 1164-71V back in 1966.

The Western Division pistol team match is named in honor of the 17th Commandant, General Thomas Holcomb, who was a member of the first Marine Corps competitive rifle team. He became distinguished with the rifle in 1908. The record for the Holcomb Trophy was set in 1965 by the Weapons Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., with a 1120-28X.

Individual record holders in Pacific Division competition are, for the rifle, CWO G. Connor, who in 1976 fired a 592-43V, and GySgt J. L. Moore, who set the pistol record in 1978 with a 568-16X.

The Pacific Division Rifle Team Match honors Lieutenant General Julian C. Smith, an ardent shooting enthusiast. Marine Aircraft Group 13 holds the shooting record with 1167-96V, set in 1964.

The Pacific Trophy, established in 1961, is awarded in recognition of the best pistol team in the Pacific Division Matches. Service Battalion, 1st Marine Brigade, set the record score in 1964: 1113-29X.

Far East Division individual record holders are CWO-3 L. C. Sergeant with the rifle (592-38V), and MSgt M. Falagan (568-21X) with the pistol.

The Far East Team award (rifle shooting) is the Lloyd Trophy, named after Chief Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd. He became distinguished with the rifle in 1911. He also placed in the division and Marine Corps matches and fired on the first Marine Corps Team to win the National Trophy.

Lloyd set a world's record at Sea Girt, N. J. One early evening, he proceeded to fire 101 consecutive bulls at a 16-inch circular black target, 600 yards distant. He quit when it got too dark to shoot. He was still in the black.

Separate Battalions won the event in 1961 with an 1160-94V. That score has not been topped.

The Shively Trophy, named in honor of Col Morris Shively, who became distinguished with the rifle in 1924, is presented to the Far Eastern Division pistol winners. From 1936 to 1938, Col Shively assisted in developing a refinement to the .45 barrel that bears his name.

Record setters in the Shively Trophy competition are Separate Battalions, who in 1965 fired a 1078-21X.

Medals...badges...trophies. The Marine Corps' Competition In Arms Program offers much to many. The ultimate, however, is the realization that ALL male Marines are riflemen first and foremost. There's a small poster at the Weapons Training Battalion at Quantico, Va., which fully explains the Marine Corps' shooting program....

The poster depicts a Marine in field gear with an explanation:

"The Naked Truth!" the poster states. "There has never been an enemy soldier killed with:

- A basketball
- A volleyball
- A bowling ball
- A tennis ball
- A boxing glove
- A baseball
- A football
- A golf ball

"This has always been the task of an accomplished MARKSMAN!"



ELLIOTT TROPHY



WHURTON TROPHY